

### Railroad Celebration.

Yesterday was a proud day for Indianapolis. At an early hour thousands of the people of Central Indiana and other portions of the State thronged the streets of our city. At ten o'clock Capt. Evans's company of volunteers entered the city on the west and Spaulding's mammoth circus on the east, the latter preceded by Ned Kendall's celebrated band, with its enlivening strains. They met about the centre, amid the thronging thousands.

At one o'clock, P. M., the multitude met at the depot, and precisely at 3 o'clock the booming of Capt. Chapman's cannon announced the approach of the cars, containing a large concourse of visitors and travellers.

After the arrival of the cars, Governor Whitcomb addressed the thronging thousands in an appropriate address. From yesterday we may date a new era in Indianapolis and Central Indiana. The illumination and fireworks in the evening was a brilliant affair.

The Ladies of the First Baptist Church in this city will prepare a supper on Wednesday evening, Oct. 6th, at the Governor's Circle, where they will be happy to wait on their friends and all interested in the church. At the same time they will offer for sale various articles made by them. The avails of the supper and sale to be appropriated to the erection of a new Church. Tickets 50 cents each; for a gentleman and two ladies \$1. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

The "Centre Guards" under Captain McDougal left this city on the cars for Madison, the place of rendezvous for the 5th regiment, on Tuesday morning last. This is a fine company of brave young men, and we are proud to say that it is the third company raised in Indianapolis, during the war with Mexico.

On Wednesday afternoon the "Hancock B'hoys," commanded by Captain Bracken, passed through this city on their way to the railroad, to join their regiment. This company is composed of the real bone and sinew of the country, and looked as if they would do good service should an opportunity offer. They made a handsome appearance as the grand cavalcade of wagons passed through our streets. The good people of Hancock have displayed the right spirit in giving transportation to the B'hoys to the depot. Our best wishes go with each of these companies.

SIG. HASKELL.—This celebrated magician, ventriloquist, &c., entertained a large audience at the Court House on Thursday evening last with many wonderful feats of legerdemain, ventriloquism, &c. He is an expert and pleasant performer—easy, graceful, and funny. He gives another soiree on Monday evening. Nobody will regret the quarter, we answer for it.

The New York correspondent of the Washington Union says that "a kind of potato rot seems to have overtaken a large class of dealers in the Old World, as well as among fancy stock speculators in New York. By late accounts it appears that some twenty-five important firms have failed, with aggregate liabilities amounting to some \$3,000,000. Of this, \$1,900,000 was distributed among twelve London houses, £217,000 in Liverpool, £264,000 in Ireland, and the balance in other cities. The proximate cause of these stoppages is the fall of grain; but investigation shows that most of these concerns have had, for years, a fraudulent existence—that is, that actual inability to meet their debts has been concealed under a false credit, and the explosion has taken place by reason of a continued and severe pressure upon the money market, rather than through actual recent losses, which have doubtless been great. The failure of the house of Robinson & Co., of which the senior partner was governor of the Bank of England, disclosed the disreputable condition of its existence during the last few years. The London Times is particularly glib in its account of the fact, that the house of Robinson is the sixth instance of fraudulent bankruptcy in a governor of the bank of England."

The Cincinnati Gazette, to show the advantages of railroads, as developed in the road between this place and Madison says, that the editor of the Easton (Freebuck) Register has just returned to his post from a visit to Indiana, in the course of which he spent some time on a portion of the line of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad. Ten years ago, he resided at the point where he now tarried. Farmers' produce would not then pay for being carried to market, transportation being the entire price obtained for it. Now it pays a large profit, and production is greatly stimulated. Then the farmers were wofully poor—now they are generally in comfortable circumstances, and some of them getting rich. What has effected this change? Mainly the construction of this railroad.

ELECTRIC RAILROAD.—On the 29th ult., says the Cincinnati Gazette, Dr. Colton gives his third lecture of the course on the Telegraph and other subjects in Natural Philosophy. Among the experiments this evening, will be that of the Electric Railroad, and an engine and car which are propelled by electricity applied only to the track! It is indeed a curious invention, and well worth the cost of admission to witness its operation. We understand this was invented by Dr. Colton. As the engine passes around, the sparks of electricity can be seen to fly from the electrified track to the engine. To-morrow evening, the closing lecture of the course will be given.

TELEGRAPH AT MADISON.—The citizens at Madison, much to their credit be it spoken, have obtained a battery at that city. The first streak of lightning passed along the wires on Wednesday last, at 3 o'clock, P. M. This will be a great advantage to Indianapolis, as, with the Railroad, we are now within six hours communication with the city of New York. It will not be long before it will be instantaneous.

By a telegraphic communication to Cincinnati from Wellsville, of the 29th inst., 10 o'clock, P. M., it appears that the Ohio river at that point was rising slowly, with 6 feet 6 inches water in the channel. The immense quantity of merchandise that has been stored at Pittsburgh and other places on the river was being shipped on reasonable terms.

The publishers of the Democratic Almanac have committed the usual blunder in the name of the Governor of this State, viz: Thomas J. Whitcomb instead of James Whitcomb. This error we have noticed in many publications, and as often endeavored to have corrected.

THE MARKETS.—In the city of New York on the 29th ult., at 123 o'clock, P. M., there was an active demand for wheat and an increased firmness in the market. Sales of prime wheat at 122 cts. Yellow corn at 65 cts., white 60 cts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—Wheat 55 a 60 cts.; flour \$3 75 a 4 00; oats 15 a 16 cts. per bushel.

The Ohio Statesman in response to an article in the Sentinel, says:

The man who traded off Indiana bonds as the Agent of the State, in New York, for a Soap Factory, has been doing up things in Dayton for the Mexicans. He is fit for his calling.

We have telegraphic news from Pittsburgh as late as the 29th ult. At 3 o'clock, P. M., the despatch to the Ohio Statesman says: the mail is in at Richmond but brings no news from the seat of war.

# The Indianapolis State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 7, 1847.

[Volume VII: Number 15.]

### The Editor of the Journal turned Quaker.

In order that the whig party of Indiana may fully understand the true sentiments of their political mouth-piece in this city, who has been glorifying General Taylor the whole summer, we publish the following description of the late yearly meeting at Richmond, from the Jeffersonian of the 29th ult. How free the public will not at all be surprised to see "Friend John," in a regularly built shed belied coat, passing the streets of Indianapolis many days.

MASS MEETING OF THE OHIO FRIENDS AT YEARLY MEETINGS—FRIEND THOMAS CORWIN SPOKESMAN.

The Ohio election takes place early in next month. The times of holding the two Yearly Meetings in Richmond are fixed with a view to friends reaching their homes in Ohio after the close of the meetings in time to vote at those elections. Great numbers of them are here from all parts of Ohio, and a political stamper from that State could thus, by coming here at this time, get the ears of a greater number of Ohio voters from all parts of the State than he could on any one occasion, expect to assemble there.

The scheme is accordingly gone into. Shall we say that these Quakers, professing non-resistance, non-interference, friends, have so far united Church and State as to take along with them to their yearly meetings not only their weighty religious, but also their political preachers too? We only point to facts. Yearly Meetings are here and Friend Corwin is here to make them a political speech. How he came here, whether by the direct or indirect agency of Friends, or in neither mode, we are unable to say. He is here, and they are here.

Well, on Monday, at ten o'clock, the political meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. C. E. Smith, President, several whose names are not recalled nor important, Vice Presidents; and Wm. A. Bickle, Esq., Secretary. A committee of five—Mr. Hinkle, chairman—was appointed to report resolutions. These being done, Mr. Smith introduced to the audience his "eloquent friend," Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, and pronounced upon him a short and false eulogy, after which Mr. Schenck began by returning upon Mr. Smith a eulogy equally false with that which he received, and proceeded to define war. His definition was as follows: "A state existing between two countries in which the people of each are arrayed against those of the other with the view that the strongest should blow out the most brains, burn the most cities, ravage the most territory, and, in short, commit the greatest amount of destruction upon the other." This definition differs somewhat from that of law-layers, at least so lawyers tell us, and that of Chancellor Kent, who says that the law of nations is founded on the principle that different nations are to do each other as much good in peace, and as little harm in war, as possible, without injury to their true interests. And who does not know that our army have constantly respected the rights of the people of Mexico, and have not blown out one quarter as many brains as they might have done.

After Mr. Schenck had given the above definition of war, he took up the stand, and Mr. Smith occupied the hour for him. After four resolutions were reported and adopted that killed Taylorism in this State. Mr. Corwin followed. He is a portly, good looking man, and is certainly an eloquent speaker—a man of talent. The subject of his speech was the war with Mexico, his denunciation of which was unbounded. He charged it to have been wantonly commenced by Polk and his Cabinet, with the deliberate and cold-blooded intention of witnessing the slaughter of their fellow citizens; and that the soldiers and officers who fought it were weak, misguided men, acting under the command of Polk, and thirsting for military glory.

He refused to take the position that all fighting in war under all circumstances was wrong, but took the position that in this war, his country was wrong, and Mexico right. He entirely failed to convince of his truth. We have not time nor room to review his argument nor report his speech, but we understand it will be reported by a young Quaker stenographer who attended for the purpose, and we hope all will read it. We regret that Mr. Corwin was unfortunate in one historical allusion, though we suppose he but intended to express his sentiments. In speaking of the fatal disposition, as he deemed it, of free governments to extend their territorial dominion, after referring to Greece and Rome, he mentioned the French Republic, and said that the wise writers of the monarchies of Europe then, as had wise statesmen before the Mexican war in regard to Polk, predicted, that unless the Corsican Lieutenant was crushed, he would bring a popular power that would endanger all Europe, and he said it turned out, and in his remarks we understood him clearly and distinctly to take the Bourbon side of the French revolution question.

Now, when we consider that the Bourbons were deposed by the French people; that Bonaparte was made the head of the French Government by the French people, and that all Bonaparte's wars were in defence of this simple principle; to wit: that the French people had the right of creating what government they pleased, and that the Bourbons were deposed, that the Bourbons were deposed, that the crowned heads of Europe had a right to force a Bourbon tyrant upon the people of France as a ruler, at the point of the bayonet, we confess we were astonished that Thomas Corwin should have the boldness at this day and age to endorse the old Bourbon dynasty of France, and denounce the revolutions which, if they had not been given that country perfect freedom, have, at least, advanced her a long stride towards that glorious consummation.

The sentiments of Thomas Corwin will never meet the approval of the American people. We noticed Mr. Deffees and other gentlemen from Indianapolis, but neither Mr. Barnden nor Mr. Parker from this section of the State, in attendance.

### Show your Hands.

The Brookville American, whose editor is much more far-sighted in some respects than many of his brethren of the whig party, is desirous of having them show their hand. We think he is right. If they intend to take sides with Corwin and the enemies of the country, they should boldly avow it, that those who are patriotic should not suffer in their company. Will they do it? No!

Where are you?—Several of the leading whig papers in this State have been dodging the question, for many months. They feel inclined, it appears, to run with the hounds and borrow with the hares. Come out on one side or the other. Of all things nauseous, those things neither cold nor hot are the most abominable. Are you in favor of the Corwin position of withdrawing our army from Mexico, or are you in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war?

You have evinced too much truckling for whig editors. Whilst you dare not take the unpatriotic ground of the peace party, you have not that boldness to say you stand on the right of your country under all circumstances. True whigs do not thus truckle. Come out, we say, boldly, and let your readers know where you are, and for what you fight. You are either for your country or against it. Which are you for? Are you afraid of showing your hand where you stand on this question? We have watched your editorials for a year, and we are as much in the dark as at first. We do not ask you who are in favor of the Corwin position, but are you in favor of the American or Mexican side of the war question? You know to whom this article is addressed, and we hope it will not be necessary to specify you by name.—Brookville American.

YUCATAN.—A late arrival at New York from Yucatan, confirms the accounts of Indian rebellions in that country. In several villages the whole white population have been massacred, and the main road from San to Merida was guarded with heavy cannon to prevent an attack upon the whites at Sisal.

Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, has so far recovered from the wounds which he received at Monterey that he proposes immediately to return to the army in Mexico.

### From the Washington Union.

#### Capping the Climax.

We copy the following disgraceful correspondence from the "Boston Courier," with the introductory remark of the "New York Globe." Our readers will perceive that this Mr. General Appleton Howe, holding a military commission from the Governor of Massachusetts, has written a letter which would almost add new infamy to the name of Benedict Arnold himself. We have no inclination to dwell upon the salient points in this disgusting compound of arrant misrepresentation and "moral treason." It only remains to be seen whether the people of Massachusetts will quietly submit to see Gen. Appleton Howe hold a commission which he has dishonored, and wear a uniform which he has disgraced. Amidst all the odious exhibitions of whig fanaticism in relation to the war which we have yet seen, no one approached the unprovoked and cold-blooded enormity of this letter. The Hudsons, the Schencks, and the Corwins, of the last Congress, may at least plead the excitement of debate as a poor palliation of their ravings. But what one shadow of excuse has Mr. Appleton Howe for this, in his official capacity, attempting at once to heap insult and slander upon the cause of his country, and to outrage all the best feelings of the soldier and the patriot, by profaning even the sacredness of the grave, and volunteering to blacken the name and fame of a brave man who has laid down his life as a sacrifice in the maintenance of her rights and her honor?

If there be one misrepresentation in this scandalous document more outrageous than the rest, it is its bold assertion that the present war was contrived for the purpose of "extending and perpetuating slavery." But Gen. Howe has not the honor of originating this scandal. He has only the glory of repeating an assertion which was "contrived" by the abolitionists and their allies. Strange, indeed, that this outrageous assertion was made after the war had been sanctioned by the votes of Congress, and that the whigs did not resist the war, if there had been the slightest color of truth or even plausibility in it. The assertion is false, come from what quarter it may. The claims of our citizens on Mexico, the invasion of our own territory by her troops, and the shedding of the blood of our own people upon our own soil, must all be overlooked in order to furnish a bold and outrageous calumny upon the Executive, upon Congress, upon our fellow-citizens, and especially the volunteers who have rushed to the standard of their country.

From the New York Globe.

OLD TORYISM NOT YET EXTINGUISHED.—We call the attention of our readers to the following important correspondence. If we are not very much mistaken, the name of "Major General Howe" will go down to posterity as a by-word and reproach with all honest and patriotic friends of our country.

From the Boston Courier.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Sept. 15, 1847.

To the Editor of the Courier.

Sir.—A letter has been exhibited to me, addressed to you by General Appleton Howe, in answer to a request for liberty to publish his letter relative to the funeral ceremonies in memory of the late Captain George Lincoln; in which letter he says that a delivery of his opinions, now of this State, published, if I assent, and will furnish the original for that purpose.

I have hitherto declined to accede to the requests of many persons to do so, on the ground that the letter, as it is, is also made by you and the author in behalf of those who approve them, and the act of giving them publicity cannot be viewed as an approval of the opinions which they contain. I enclose the letter, with a request that my letter of invitation and this communication be also printed with it.

It should be understood that the preliminary arrangements for the funeral hours were all completed (except the actual issuing the invitation to such officers and citizens as might wish to join) previous to the invitation to General Howe, and that I do not approve of the manner in which he has treated such a request as that contained in my note to him would be favorably received.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. EDMANDS.

Boston, June 30, 1847.

GENERAL.—The remains of the late Captain Lincoln, of the United States army, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista, will shortly arrive at this city, and afterwards be interred at Worcester with military honors.

Gen. Hobbs, of Worcester, has requested me to take the proper measures to perform such ceremonies here as may be appropriate.

I have detailed a company from my regiment to receive and escort the body to Worcester on the morning of the day of the interment, and now wish to have the proper measures to bring out such officers as may wish to participate in the ceremonies.

If you approve of the idea, I should like to have you invite the officers of the division in your own name.

The ceremonies will be the fourth or fifth day after the arrival of the vessel with the remains.

Yours, respectfully,

B. F. EDMANDS.

Colonel 1st Infantry, 1st Brigade.

To Gen. Appleton Howe,

Commanding 1st division M. V. M.

SOUTH WYOMING, July 9, 1847.

DEAR SIR.—I have this morning received yours of the 30th ult., relative to the interment of Captain Lincoln, who fell in the battle of Buena Vista, and feel obliged to say that I do not approve of the manner in which he has treated such a request as that contained in my note to him would be favorably received.

I have detailed a company from my regiment to receive and escort the body to Worcester on the morning of the day of the interment, and now wish to have the proper measures to bring out such officers as may wish to participate in the ceremonies.

If you approve of the idea, I should like to have you invite the officers of the division in your own name.

The ceremonies will be the fourth or fifth day after the arrival of the vessel with the remains.

Yours, respectfully,

B. F. EDMANDS.

### A Pair of Mexicans.

Will the whigs who have read Tom Corwin's speech, and who are engaged in lauding its author as a leader, and fit for the highest office within the gift of the people—will they, we ask, point out to us and the world, any difference in the sentiments of it from the following letter of Ureca, a native Mexican? We can see none. Both Corwin and Ureca stigmatize the war as unjust and barbarous. Both say that civilized nations detest it. Both use language derogatory to the President of the United States. Both declare to our soldiers that they are engaged in fighting in an unjust and wicked war against a brave and magnanimous people! Both invite our soldiers to bloody graves in Mexico; if they do not withdraw or desert to the enemy. In a word, both entertain the same sentiments on these great questions. If there is any difference in their views, will the whigs show it, and let us know why Mr. Corwin is more entitled to the Presidency than Ureca himself.

General Joseph Ureca, of the Mexican army, Commandant General, Inspector of the Interior Eastern States, and in chief of the division of Observation.

For the American readers.

Soldiers and volunteers of the American army! The war that you carry on against Mexico is the most unjust and barbarous that can be conceived. Civilized nations detest it; they do not see in you the defenders of the rights of an injured country, but merely the tools of a man without foresight, without calculation; who, to obtain an unfortunate celebrity, has not feared seriously to compromise a great people. Do not doubt it. Every sensible American will consider this war as one of the most disgraceful and dishonorable in the history of Mexico; and essentially unjust, because it is a war of aggression, and not of defense. It is a war of aggression, because it serves to convert the children of Washington and Franklin into robbers and assassins.

Sons of America! let the world see you in a better light than in the miserable and odious character you now represent. Do not serve any longer the caprice of a man destitute of virtue or good feeling. Abandon his lines because they are not those of honorable men—diverge from the army of the Mexican nation, who, magnanimous and forgiving, will forget the injuries you have committed. Here you will find ground to cultivate, honest occupation whereby to gain the necessities of life, without great fatigue. You will find the sympathies of a generous people, and the tranquility of conscience otherwise not to be obtained; because the man who attacks and destroys the principle of universal brotherhood, which brings together nations as it does individuals, cannot obtain it.

Soldiers and volunteers! come to us and abandon the cause of crime—I wait your appearance, and will receive you as brothers.

JOSEPH URECA.

Tula de Tamaulipas, Aug. 12, 1847.

And whig, asks the Ohio Statesman, is this Ureca that dares thus address the American soldier? Who is this man that gathers up the slang of his allies in our midst and repeats them to our soldiers abroad? Read the sentences we have underscored, and ask, what whig is this in Mexico? We will tell you who he is—or let the flag tell it:

"In a paper of the 18th August, from San Luis Potosi, with which we have been most courteously favored, we find a correspondence between Gen. Ureca and Col. Carvajal. The latter wrote from Santa Barbara on the 31st of July, and Ureca from Tula on the 10th August. The correspondence regards certain charges brought against a Capt. Cavajal by the *Defensor de Tamaulipas*. Our readers would not be interested in the controversy. It is enough to say that the *Defensor*, a paper published at Victoria is continually exposing the outrages of the banditti, who, under Ureca's command, commit almost as many excesses upon their own defenceless countrymen as upon American troops."

"This Ureca, then, is the leader of a banditti that is robbing both his own countrymen and the Americans! He is thus pronounced by a Mexican paper printed at or near his head quarters. The leader of a gang of robbers who expects to get office, honors and money in Mexico by denouncing the war as a one man war, as Polk's war, says certain men are expecting office, and its honors and emoluments, in this country, by the use of the same language—yes, in Ohio, at your own doors, by the use of the very same language! The next proclamation we get from this robber, we expect will be in opposition to the acquisition of "any more territory" by our people, which he will especially address to the southern soldier, in lieu of the *Wilnot Proviso*, repeating, that on that question, "we can all harmonize."

### A Home Thrust.

The *Meigs Courier*, a whig paper printed at Pomeroy, in this State, has kicked up a dust with the party leaders generally, and the *State Journal* in particular. In a recent number, it thus hits off the "rabbinical recklessness," and "base inconsistency," of its own party. The picture is a most faithful one.

"But there is another thing connected with the policy of these leading whig papers," which precludes us from taking them for a guide. It is that sublime system of morality they have discovered, by which they are enabled to denounce the war as an 'unpatriotic iniquity,' and at the same time urge a more vigorous prosecution of it than the Administration is inclined to. 'True,' say they, 'the war was unconstitutional, as proclaimed by Mr. Polk to extend the area of slavery—but now, you know, it has become the country's war,—and we are for our country, right or wrong.' What reason—what logic! Men may volunteer and go to Mexico, sack cities, rob houses—murder Mexicans, carry desolation, ruin, rapine, and bloodshed through all that land—and then hold Mr. Polk responsible for all that is done. Great God! And this in a christian land!—In the nineteenth century! Abominable recklessness—base inconsistency! How convenient that such men have the President for a pack horse, to heap their burdens upon! Hold the President responsible, indeed! We tell these men they must find a more plausible excuse to clear themselves before the bar of an intelligent community."

The editors of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*, the *Vincennes Sun*, and the *Bloomington Herald*, are engaged in ferreting out the rascals who printed and distributed the infamous circular, announcing Dr. John W. Davis a candidate for Congress in the sixth district, by means of which he was elected. From certain evidence, which has been adduced, it is strongly suspected that Dunn himself had a hand in it. The Bedford Sun has been charged by the whigs with printing this circular, upon which the editor and the publisher make affidavit that such is not the case, and invite the whig editors to make a similar statement. It remains to be seen whether they will do so.—*New Albany Democrat*.

Not they. Neither dare Mr. Dunn make affidavit that he had no hand in its circulation, or full knowledge of its getting up. Before an honorable man would take a seat in Congress under such circumstances as attended Mr. Dunn's election, he would lose his right hand.

AN AWFUL MISTAKE.—A correspondent of the *Herald of Religious Liberty* tells a story about an inscription on the facade of a church recently built, which was figured to be as follows:—"My house shall be called the house of prayer."

To insure accuracy, the architect was referred to the verse of Scripture in which these words occur. The workman, however, unfortunately transcribed the *whole* of it, as follows:—"My house shall be called the house of prayer; but you have made it a den of thieves." When the error was discovered, an attempt was made to rectify it by filling up the initials of the obnoxious letter with red putty. This remedy, however, proved worse than the mischief; for at a distance which made the first part of the inscription illegible, stood out in blinding bold the ominous sentence—"You have made it a den of thieves." Finally the scandal was removed by turning the inscription inward, and entering the new outer surface according to the first fabrication.

### Indiana.

The Cincinnati Chronicle has the following in relation to this State. It was hastily written, hotheaded, and contains some trifling errors, but as showing what others think of us, we give it without comment.

#### INDIANA—ITS PHYSICAL ASPECT.

The State of Indiana—next to Ohio—is remarkable for its natural advantages for agriculture and internal trade. Neither Ohio nor Indiana, are as various in surface, soil and climate, as Tennessee, which has all the varieties of climate and atmosphere, which range from the cold air of the Cumberland mountains, to the sunny regions of the cotton hills of the Mississippi. But both Ohio and Indiana, have an aggregate of agricultural riches, greater than those of Tennessee. Indiana is inferior to Ohio in mineral resources, and in lake trade, two circumstances which, in addition to its fertile soil, has made Ohio the first of Western States. But Indiana has some remarkable features, and we shall note two or three, as interesting in their relation to western commerce, and the future progress of our country.

In the first place, Indiana is grossly misnamed; it should have been called the STATE OF WABASH. This is an original name, like Ohio, but it has a claim on other grounds, which is almost inevitable. The Wabash river, in proportion to its volume, irrigates more land than almost any other stream which can be found. The Wabash and its tributaries, water nearly two-thirds of all the counties of Indiana! Of eighty-eight (ninety) counties in this State, no less than fifty-five are watered by the Wabash river! In estimating the value of rivers, it is quite common to consider only, or chiefly, their navigable or commercial advantages; but this is a very erroneous method of estimating their value. The greatest value of a water course, is its power of irrigation. The springs of the earth—as in ancient Syria, in the times of Abraham and Jacob—will supply water for the use of man and beast. Horses, mules, and, in modern times, railroads, will supply the means of commercial intercourse. But nothing but a river; and its tributaries, can sufficiently irrigate and fatten the soil for great crops. Look at the Nile! Its value for shipping or boats, is very little, but its annual overflow creates the wealth of Egypt. So look at the Wabash, winding its way from Jay county, on the eastern line, to Posey on the southwest. Look at Tippecanoe, Elkhart, Mississinewa and White rivers, all tributaries of the Wabash, fertilizing an immense extent of country. Except the main branch of the Wabash, these streams are impracticable for navigation, but of inestimable value to the soil and production of the State.

A large number of the counties which lie on the tributaries of the Wabash, are yet comparatively new and uncultivated; but whose population and production, in a future time, must be very great.

#### Of the remaining counties, the

Ohio river waters,	14
White Water,	4
Kankakee, (a branch of the Illinois),	3
Maumee of the lakes,	3
Lake Erie and its tributary, the St. Joseph's,	8

Thus we see the State of Indiana is finely irrigated, and that, when reduced to proper cultivation, its agricultural production must be very great. In a commercial point of view, a coast of three hundred miles on the Ohio, and of fifty on Lake Michigan, afford ample outlets, both North and South. The internal communication, which the State requires, are those which will connect it at Cincinnati, Madison and Evansville, on the Ohio—Michigan City on Lake Erie, and east and west lines, by Railroads. The public men of Indiana have seen this, and on nearly all these lines, have completed or prepared public works. There are already in the State, finished, or nearly finished, about four hundred miles of canals, and sixty (eighty) miles of railroads. In the great scheme of 1835-6-7, many other works were commenced, and great capital sunk in fruitless undertakings. From that encouragement, the State has nearly recovered, and the flourishing towns on the Wabash and Whitewater, and the farmers of the interior, are looking forward to a connexion with Cincinnati, and through Ohio, with the Atlantic coast.

The surface of Indiana is about 38,000 square miles—containing about twenty-four millions of acres. It would maintain very easily eight millions of people.

On the supposition that one fourth part of the State was cultivated in Indian corn, one fourth in wheat, and the remainder left for pasture, woods, &c., the products of breadstuffs would be something like this:

Indian Corn,	bushels,	200,000,000
Wheat,	do,	50,000,000
Potatoes,	do,	10,000,000

This looks at first, a little astonishing; but it is much under what the State could easily produce. It would feed ten millions of people, and leave a large surplus!

This being the capacity, and not much beyond the probable results of Indiana production, it behoves the commercial world to look a little into it. There are four outlets for Indiana trade, viz: Cincinnati, Madison, Evansville, and Michigan City, (or some point on the lake). The largest part of the trade of Indiana must continue to flow to Cincinnati—by reason of the magnitude, capital and centrality of Cincinnati, and by reason also of the vast chain of works of internal improvement, which now connects this city with the whole northern interior.

The great object of Cincinnati, at present, in looking towards the west, is to strike, in a literally direct line, the heart of the Wabash valley. In this point of view, the various schemes for railroad improvement, in that direction should be well considered by the commercial community here.

We have thrown out this bird's-eye glance at the physical strength of Indiana, that our readers may have the most important facts immediately before them.

Mrs. Birney.—The *Somerset* Preacher. In the Pittsburgh Presbyterian Advocate, we find the following account of the late Mrs. Birney, who was the widow of Harrison Corwin, Ohio statesman, and a Theological student of the seminary in Allegheny city.

Mr. Hughes states that he heard her preach on the 8th August, and gives a statement in the article alluded to, of her conduct and discourse. She has been afflicted with periodic neuralgia for the last eight years, and on every other Sabbath at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the affection occurs, she sits erect in her bed, makes a prayer, takes a text, descants and exhorts from it, until, at the close of her sermon, and closes with prayer. Apart from the introduction of extraordinary matter, the writer says her performance would not have disgraced many who have been set apart "by the laying on of hands."

Immediately after closing, she falls back upon the bed, foams at the mouth and gives evidence of great pain in a few minutes, however, she recovers her natural faculties. Crowds attend to hear her discourse—some from novelty and others for devotion. She has long been a member of the Presbyterian church. Her Ohio testimony added to other facts, convinces the writer that she is inconspicuous, while in the somnambulic state, and that she has no recollection of what has passed, when fully restored to reason.

When we resided in Harrison county, Ohio, we frequently heard Mrs. Birney preach, and can vouch for the correctness of the above statement.—*Ed. Post*.

THE MAD RIVER RAILWAY.—The Kenton Republic of the 22d inst. states that the Mad River and Lake Erie Railway Co. have sold in the eastern cities stock sufficient to complete the road to Springfield, and will soon have \$300,000 at their disposal. One half of this will be appropriated to complete the road to Springfield, the balance for putting the old track in repair and for machinery. The whole way to Springfield is to be put under contract immediately. The grading from Bellefontaine to Urbana is already done, as is some of it between the latter place and Springfield.

### Foreign News.

Mr. Prescott, who was understood to have accepted, so far as the Court of Directors is concerned, the office of Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, has now signified his objections to undertake the duties.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—The 27th of August, the day on which the steamer was got off the Dunderm Sands, was the anniversary of the day on which she was launched at Bristol.

We quote from the narrative of her recovery:

The grand attempt, was made on Friday, when the crew of the Scourge, under Commander Coffin, and about 120 men, all under the directions of Captain Claxton and